

The Pity of It

By M. QUAD

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Just an even hundred men answered "Here!" as the sergeant called the roll on the morning we awoke beside the Potomac. There was an even hundred as we marched away—as we took our first turn at picket—as we first sighted the enemy, as we went into battle for the first time. After the roar of guns had died away and the dead had been buried, only eighty-nine men answered "Here!" to the sergeant's roll call in the morning.

A few weeks went by, and we stood shoulder to shoulder in battle line again, and when the sergeant called the roll, now only seventy-eight men answered "Here!"

Then came Cold Harbor and the falling back to Malvern hill. Cannon boomed and musketry cracked all day long and far into the night. Wounded men cursed and groaned as they limped away or fell helpless—men pitched forward with but a single cry and died with their faces hidden in the weeds and grass. After Malvern Hill the sergeant called the roll again—not the same sergeant as before, for he was lying dead in the thickets at Fair Oaks—and this time only fifty-two men answered "Here!"

And so could you wonder that when recruits came down to us we looked upon them as intruders, even though they were good men and true, and had come to help us win victories? Their names were called with ours, and we heard them answer "Here!" But they were only with us; they could not be of us. They had come too late.

And at last came Appomattox and the surrender and then peace and the return to Washington. We were at most a full company again as we turned out on the meadows of Arlington for the last roll call. Upward of seventy living men could have answered "here!" to their names.

"Fall in, company G. Attention to roll call!"

It was not the sergeant who had called the roll after Fredericksburg after Chancellorsville, after Gettysburg. It was a new man—one who had been promoted before his cheeks had scarcely been burned by the southern sun. But he had heard of the ties which bound the old veterans together—he realized what this last roll call meant to the survivors. And from the musty archives of the past he took the roll of the dead and called:

"Anson, Armstrong, Armitage!" No one replied.

"Berry, Bloomingdale, Benson, Barton, Benham!" No one replied.

"Cary, Carter, Carnahan, Cummings, Comstock!" No one replied.

And so he called, and so the silence of the death roll grew deeper.

"Young, Yeomans, Yager!" No one replied.

"York!"

"Here!"

And so he of all was the sole survivor, or the last living man of company G. The only one who had a right to stand there in that line and answer to the last roll call. The others—ninety and nine—were crumpled at home or sleeping their last sleep on the hillside, in the valleys, in the forests and the thickets of Virginia.

The line cheered him as he stood apart, the last survivor of a glorious band which had fought in a dozen battles, but he turned his head away and wept.

Perhaps no act of war engendered more bitterness than the burning of the barns and houses in the Shenandoah valley under Sheridan's official order.

No warning was given unless the great clouds of smoke rising up here and there to signify destruction were taken as warnings of what was to come. A squad of men galloped up, the women and children were told the substance of the order, and the match was applied. An hour later they sat on the grass homeless and homeless, some of them naked and dumb in terror. There were tears and prayers and pleadings, but the order had gone forth.

By and by, as we rode up to a quaint old farmhouse, half hidden among the fruit trees, a rifle cracked and a troop, shot through the head, fell off his horse. The black pillars of smoke dotting the valley had told the people what was coming. Here was one determined to protect his property—one man against company after company riding up and down and across. Ten minutes later the barn and the stacks were on fire and men under cover were keeping up a hot fire on the rifle pit. Just as another squad, attracted by the firing, came up a second man was hit and grievously wounded.

There was no more firing from the pit. Some of the scores of bullets fired into it must have found a target. There was a rush from all sides and the pit was captured. Fifty men had captured one. And that one? It was a lad not a day over fourteen, and one of our carbine bullets had taken his life. And when we laid him on the grass and saw that he had come home wounded from some battle up the valley—when the mother came out to us from the house and fell on her knees and wailed and sobbed—when an old white haired grandfather stood in the door, helpless to come out and look into our faces, but wailing out as if the sight of the dead boy was breaking his heart, what could we say? Nothing! What could we do? Only ride away and bemoan the cruelties of war!

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Get a 25-cent bottle of Dandruff at any drug store, pour a little into your hand and rub well into the scalp with the finger tips. By using Dandruff, if not all, of this awful scalp will disappear. Two or three applications will destroy every bit of dandruff; stop scalp itching and falling hair.—Adv.

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup Easily and Cheaply Made at Home

If some one in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuses to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2½ ounces of Pinex and make it into a pint of cough syrup, and watch that cough vanish.

Four the 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you a full pint—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of 82. A day's use will usually overcome a hard cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A splendid remedy for bronchitis, winter coughs, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in gualiac, which is so healing to the membranes.

Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex," and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction goes with this preparation or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

CURIOUS ORIGIN OF A LAW.

It Was Passed in England on Account of Peter Thellusson's Will.

The Thellusson law, once enacted by the British government, was a law to regulate the disposition of property by will and to prevent the excessive accumulation of estates. It had a curious origin.

On the 27th of July, 1797, one Peter Thellusson, an English merchant of French birth, died in London, leaving a certain sum to his widow and children and the remainder of his property, then amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, to trustees to accumulate during the lives of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren living at the time of his death and the survivors of them. The accumulation would have been enormous.

The will was contested, but was held valid. In order, however, to prevent such a disposition of property in the future, parliament passed what was called the Thellusson act, or accumulations act, regulating and limiting bequests in such a way as to make great accumulations impossible.

When Peter Thellusson's last surviving grandson died, in 1856, a question arose as to whether the eldest male descendant or the male descendant of the eldest son should inherit the property, and this question was decided on appeal by the house of lords in June, 1859. The Thellusson will and the legislation growing out of it were a subject of much discussion by lawyers.—Pittsburgh Press.

EPIGRAMS BY PRESIDENTS.

Not Many Deathless Sentences Have Been Handed Down to Us.

How few things which any of our presidents said can anybody recall offhand!

Washington's most frequently quoted phrase is, "In time of peace prepare for war."

John Adams talked all day and wrote diaries all night, but perhaps "Independence forever"—his toast for the very Fourth of July on which he died—is more widely known than any other one thought.

"Few die and none resign," heads Jefferson's list of deathless sentences, although parts of the Declaration of Independence are known to millions.

The doctrine keeps Monroe's name forever to the front, but his state papers, speeches and letters, like those of Madison, John Quincy Adams, McKinley, Taft and many other men long and honorably in public life, are devoid of handles—nothing to take hold of.

Rutherford B. Hayes gave us one very fine thought, "He serves his party best who serves the country best."

Jackson was forever saying "By the eternal!" but what else?

"With malice toward none" and "a government of the people," etc., are Lincoln's master strokes. However, his letters and papers are full of unique thoughts and would afford a present day cartoonist enormous opportunities.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Preparation of Parchment.

Parchment is the skin of sheep or other animals prepared in sheets to render them fit for being written upon. The heavier parchment, used for drumheads, is made from the skins of asses, older calves, wolves and goats. All these are similarly prepared. The skin, being freed from the hair, is placed in a lime pit to cleanse it from fat. The pelt is then stretched upon a frame, care being taken that the surface is free from wrinkles. The flesh is pared off with a circular knife, after which it is moistened and whitening spread over it. Then the workman, with a large pumice stone, rubs the skin. He next goes over it with an iron instrument and rubs it carefully with pumice stone without chalk. Finally the skin is gradually dried, tightening being occasionally required.

Steam Power.

The power of steam was known to the ancients, a mechanical contrivance in which it was used being noted by Hero of Alexandria about 130 B. C., but nothing came of it, and it was not till the seventeenth century that its power was again recognized.

A Dead One.

"He is a dead one" is not slang. It occurs in Longfellow's "Spanish Student." The clown Chispa says, "I have a father, but he is a dead one."

Much Harder.

"There is nothing harder than getting out of a bad habit." "Yes, there is—getting into a good one."—Boston Transcript.

WITNESSES ARE ARRESTED

Two Negro Women Accused of Perjury in Mohr Case

THEY TRIED TO SAVE THEIR BROTHER

Through Alibi for Brown and Spellman—Are Locked Up

Providence, R. I., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Bessie Spellman, the wife, and Mrs. Gertrude Dailey, a sister of Henry H. Spellman, on trial with Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr and C. Victor Brown, for the murder of Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, were arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury.

The women had testified at the morning session and had given evidence in support of an alibi for Spellman.

The first intimation by the state that it was preparing to lay foundation for perjury charges came up during the cross examination of Mrs. Dailey, who denied that in a statement to the grand jury she had declared she did not know what time Spellman returned home the night of the killing.

Yesterday she explained that she did know because she had heard him.

William H. Lewis, of counsel for the negroes, objected to this line of questioning, but the court held that it was proper as it was the only way by which the state could attempt a prosecution on such a charge.

Mrs. Spellman testified that on the night of the murder her husband, with whom she was not living at the time, came to her mother's home, where she was stopping, and after getting something to eat went to his sister's home to sleep.

Mrs. Dailey denied nearly all of the testimony she is alleged to have given before the grand jury.

Mrs. Edna Campbell, who had already testified as a state witness, was called by the defense yesterday.

She testified it was very dark at the scene of the shooting and that one could not see blood on the face of anyone at any distance. George Healis had stated he saw blood on Dr. Mohr's face from the forward end of the automobile.

Cecil Victor Brown was called to testify in his own behalf yesterday afternoon. He denied that he ever told George Healis that Mrs. Mohr gave him poison to put in the doctor's coffee, that he ever threatened the doctor, that he told Healis he was going to get Mohr or that Mrs. Mohr gave him money to buy a motor-cycle. He denied that he shot Dr. Mohr and disputed all the evidence presented against him.

THE GARY PLAN

Is to Decrease Expense of Housing School Children.

When a scheme is proposed by which existing school buildings may accommodate two sets of pupils, it is no wonder that wide interest is aroused," declares Supt. J. H. Van Sickle of Springfield, Mass., in describing the spread of the Gary plan of school organization in a report just issued by the United States bureau of education of the department of the interior.

"Any plan that will lessen the expense of housing school children makes a strong appeal to boards of estimate," he says. "The Gary plan, which is not exclusively on the ground of lower cost. There are those, however, whose approval is based upon the claim that by means of a longer school day it affords to the children wider opportunities for work, study and play; that it distributes the burden of teaching more evenly over the entire teaching staff; and that it affords pre-vocational training to all children in all of the grades, instead of confining such work to a small group of children in the seventh and eighth grades.

"The Gary system has commended itself to students of education for various reasons. It promises:

"1. An enriched school life for every pupil.

"2. A co-ordination of all existing child-welfare agencies and a fuller utilization of all facilities in present public and private recreational and educational institutions.

"3. A solution of the part-time problem.

"4. A double school plan by which each school seat serves two children.

"5. A wider use of the school plant.

"6. An increase in the school day through a co-ordination of work, study, and play activities.

"7. A program that would invest the

child's non-academic time to greater profit and pleasure."

"8. A socialized education in harmony with progressive thought of the day."

"On the other hand, those who oppose the immediate and wholesale adoption of the duplicate plan for the elimination of part-time express doubt as to certain novel features of school administration which it embodies, such as departmental teaching for all children from the first year through the eighth, instruction of groups of children by pupils instead of teachers, the grouping together of younger and older pupils for auditorium, laboratory, and workshop exercises, the substitution of an auditorium period for classroom instruction, the omission of formal physical training, supervised play with only four teachers for 12 classes, the deferring of scholastic work for first-year children until late in the afternoon. They urge that sufficient time has not elapsed to test the worth of the scheme."

"A further criticism is that outside instruction in the home or in the church is permitted, but that no means is provided for seeing that such instruction is the equivalent of regular schooling."

"To this criticism the reply is made that it would be very unfortunate if the school undertook to insure that such instruction should be the equivalent of regular schooling, for in that case the school would be supervising religious instruction, which the law expressly prohibits. The program simply provides that the child can be excused during the day to take private lessons at home or attend religious instruction, if the parent so desires. These periods are never taken from the academic work and therefore do not detract from the regular work of the school. As in the case of play and auditorium, it is simply time which, in the traditional school, the child would spend outside the street."

What is taught in these outside classes and how it is taught is not and should not be the concern of the school."

Interest in the Gary plan is by no means confined to the larger cities, Superintendent Van Sickle finds.

"Even in communities where the part-time problems are either less acute or else non-existent, and where the expenditures for schools have not become so burdensome as in New York, there will be decided interest in the Gary duplicate plan. This gigantic experiment in education, now in full operation in one of the smaller cities and in partial operation in the largest American municipality, is unquestionably of vast importance, yet the changes required in installing the system in existing schools are so radical and so expensive that school authorities will be disposed to wait until an adequate trial in New York City before departing from the present policy which reserves a seat for every child."

Girls—Do You Know Why Your Hair Is Ugly?

Many women do not realize the necessity of keeping the hair and scalp absolutely clean in order to look their best. And yet, with only a few minutes of tonic massage, the hair may be brought to a beautiful, thick, healthy condition, and that at very little cost.

Just try these few simple directions to-day: Into the palm of the hand pour a little Parolan Soap, a readily guaranteed, inexpensive and most beneficial preparation to be had at any drug store; thoroughly wet the hair over the scalp with it and then rub vigorously until a soft, tingling sensation comes stealing over the head. Do this regularly for a few days, and you will surely be surprised and delighted with the results.

The genuine Parolan Soap is obtainable from the Red Cross Pharmacy, which sells it with an absolute guarantee of perfect satisfaction to the user or the money paid will be returned.—Adv.

Why Tolerate Catarrh? PRESIDENT IN TOPEKA

The Turning Point in President Wilson's Western Journey

IS GREETED BY GREAT CROWDS

Governor Capper Praises His Efforts for Peace

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 3.—President Wilson reached Topeka, the turning point of his middle western tour yesterday forenoon.

He was greeted with a salute of 21 guns and escorted by state troops through the principal streets to the residence of Governor Capper, whose guest he was till 1 o'clock, when he addressed an audience in the auditorium.

The president was met at the station by Governor Capper, Mayor House of Topeka and W. W. Webb, president of the Commercial club.

For the first time on his present tour the president participated in a long street parade, lasting 45 minutes.

Governor Capper, introducing the president to the 6,000 persons gathered in the municipal auditorium, praised him for keeping the United States out of war, but added "many of us are not in accord with the program of vast armaments." He continued, "We welcome the fullest discussion."

Governor Capper declared the president had spoken for peace "as we would speak for it. He has steadfastly kept us out of the terrible conflict in Europe. He has sat undismayed on the hottest lid that has seared any president since Lincoln. Whatever our opinions in regard to armament this day, we Kansans all are for President Wilson—and for Mrs. Wilson, too."

"We are not a craven people. We are deeply and intensely patriotic. We are not afraid to fight if we must; but we hope that necessity will never arise and we pray we shall not be led into temptation."

In his speech at Des Moines Tuesday night President Wilson said he had been told there was a certain degree of indifference and lethargy in the Middle West with regard to the defense of the nation. "I said I did not believe it, but was going out to see," declared the president.

"I have seen what I expected to see—great bodies of serious men and women coming together to show their interest in the object of my visit."

In discussing the extent to which he would go to maintain peace, and the extent to which he believed the people of the United States would go, the president said:

"There is a price which is too great to pay for peace, and that price can be put on one word. One cannot pay the price of self-respect."

WHY PAPERS ARE YELLOW.

Reasons for the Jaundice Hue—Effect of the Scarcity of Aniline Blues.

For a newspaper to be classed among the "yellows" now is no reflection upon the quality of its news columns. No doubt many people have been wondering just what is the reason for the jaundice hue of many of the pages of the dailies and in some hazy way connect it with Germany and the war, which is quite right.

Bleach is scarce and has advanced enormously in price. Before the war it was \$2.50 a ton, but now manufacturers of paper are paying as high as 16½ cents a pound for it, or \$330 a ton.

Bleach, which is nothing else than chlorine, formerly came to the United States almost entirely from England and Germany. But we have been growing gradually more self-sufficient. Most of the supplies now used in the United States are made at Niagara Falls, in Michigan and in Pennsylvania. Many new plants have recently started production, but the demand is enormous. Not only is chlorine used as a bleach for paper and cloth, but it is now in great demand for the manufacture of high explosives. The plants of the Du Pont Co. are using vast quantities of it.

Greater activity at the textile mills has increased the demand for bleach and the paper mills, which a year or so ago were running not over two-thirds full, are now operating at capacity. Imports of paper from England, Norway, Sweden and elsewhere have been very much reduced.

Everything entering into the manufacture of paper, including the pulp itself, has advanced greatly in price. All chemicals have gone up about 50 per cent, since the war broke out. Caustic, which was chiefly imported, is about 100 per cent higher, and dyes have risen 400 per cent, to 500 per cent. The pinch is being felt especially in aniline blues, such as rhodamine and indanthrene, which are used to give paper the white shade. So far as the manufacture of colored paper in the United States is concerned, the pinch is making it necessary to force the use of cheap, colored paper to-day is very hard to obtain.

Unbleached wood pulp has advanced from \$40 a ton to \$55, or an increase of 37.5 per cent. Bleached pulp has risen from \$55 a ton to \$100, or close to 82 per cent. A large part of the pulp supply used to come from Germany, and this source is of course cut off. Sweden and Norway, also important sources of supply, have put embargoes on exportations, but they are now issuing licenses to permit pulp to come into the United States. Normally the United States imported about 300,000 tons of wood pulp a year. England has gone so far as to put an embargo on all kinds of paper-making materials.

With all these factors combined it is not surprising to find that book papers have advanced \$10 to \$15 a ton since the outbreak of the war. Although there has been a substantial advance in newspaper ink, its effect is not yet marked, due to the fact that it is sold far ahead on contract.—Boston News Bureau.

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Always good. Never varies. Delights most particular tastes. Very economical, requiring less to make a cup than ordinary coffee.

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Topics of the Home and Household.

The mattress on a child's crib may be kept from getting rust marked by the wire springs by placing four window shade sticks an even distance apart on top of the springs.

To wash a chiffon veil, put in a fruit jar with warm soapuds and shake until clean. Then put in bluing water and shake again, and hang in the wind to dry. Veils washed this way will stand several tubbings.

When a saucepan cover seems useless because the little knob or handle is lost, push a cork part way through the opening and secure it by driving a nail an inch or an inch and a half long through the cork horizontally on the under side of the cover. Such handles will last a long time.

When tanning is soiled, it can be easily washed by first wrapping a cloth around a bottle and then winding the tanning closely and smoothly about it. Boil in soapuds until clean. Treated in this way, it will retain its shape and look almost as good as new.

Save the cracked fruit jars for such things as candied fruit, tapioca, prunes, rice, cereals, raisins, coconut, yeast cakes, lemon, etc. Staple articles, if kept in glass jars, will always be clean and fresh, as no dust can get into them. Then, too, there's no need looking into all the packages in the pantry for the article wanted, for one can see what's in the jar without opening it. Lemons and cheese kept in air-tight jars will be fresh until used. Nutmegs, spices, grated orange peel also keep their flavor and strength. Cracked jelly glasses with covers can be used for these.—Dallas Morning News.

Benefits of Apple Eating.

For everyday eating, the apple has few rivals among the fruits, and it may be said with truth that we can eat apples every day in the year without getting tired of them. Certain it is that most of us do eat them with relish almost every day, and the old adage, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," is being more clearly proven every day.

The food value of the apple lies principally in its acids (of these the most important is malic acid) and mineral salts, all of which are invaluable in ridding the body of unwholesome accumulations which develop upon secretion into very decided poisons. They purify the blood and give tone to the organs of digestion. Much of the mineral content of the apple is found in the skin. Therefore, apples should not be peeled before using, although the skin, like that of all other fruits should be very carefully wiped with a wet cloth.

Apples are very easily stored during the winter and require little care if stored in a cool temperature. They should be bought in quantity—and while the modern flat may not be equipped to take care of barrels of apples like the cellars of our grandmothers, there is ample room for a box at a time, and bought in this way apples are one of the cheapest fruits in the market. In buying apples select firm, sound fruit of a good quality.

It is never better than when eaten raw, but the apple is full of culinary possibilities, which are increased in number each year. As accessories, too, to other foods they have a very definite value. Roast pork, for instance, immediately suggests apple sauce, while no good cook would dream of serving rich meats—duck, goose, etc.—without accompanying apple in some form. These foods "call" for the acid in the fruits to supply what they lack in flavor. Science has taught us that they help in the digestion of the fats.